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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	503709
Center	ORN	Date	2-9-2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

N.K. Singh headed 15th finance Commission has recommended that there should be an independent Fiscal Council.

Need for an Independent Fiscal Council

→ Fiscal deficit of Indian government is not under control.

→ The government has not adhered to FRBM regulation targets

Significance of Independent Fiscal Council

→ Provide a better pre and post budget analysis

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→ discipline the lawmakers into complying with the obligations as per law

→ An divergence would have to be explained.

→ promote sustainable and long term financial stability

→ will define under what conditions can the government stop adhering to regulations.

Thus, ~~in this~~ Independent Fiscal Council is the need of the hour for better fiscal discipline.

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Export Sector and employment generation

→ there are various labour intensive sectors like leather, jewellry, gems and agriculture which help to tackly the problem of unemployment

→ As per Exim's bank, $1 million of export produces 135 jobs in India

However in recent times, the export sector is weaking. Hence following steps are needed to address the issues—

① Ease of doing business should be enhanced for Example need to

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improve the enforcing contract, power availability, etc

(2) focus on service sector

(3) Provide connectivity from ports to the hinterland, and freight corridors.

(4) Provide better technology in order to make exports more competitive

(5) Boost the productivity of MSMEs Steps like SFURTI, etc have improved credit facilities

(6) Need to focus on North Eastern States so that trade with South Eastern countries can be improved

A dedicated effort is needed to enhance the weakening export sector of India.

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

Recently the government of India introduced National Mineral Policy, 2019 which has the following features

- → increase production of major minerals by 200%.
- → reduce trade deficit by 50% in seven years
- → Introduction of Exclusive Mining Zones
- → Intergenerational Parity required while mining
- → focus on long term import - export policy.
- → attract the private investments

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→ Simplifying the clearance procedure

This mineral policy will help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining in following ways

→ Comprehensive Sustainable framework is required for evaluating the mining activity

→ Incentivising use of renewable resources

→ Awareness and sensitising training to all workers involved.

→ Focus on rehabilitation and relocation of the people affected by mining process

However, certain issues remain

→ does not provide guidance to ensure effective mine closure practises

→ Clearance ease will give many industries to come at one go.

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Zero Budget Natural Farming is a technique in which farming is done without use of chemicals and credits or spending any money on purchasing of inputs.

Zero Budget Natural Farming is an alternative to Capital and Chemical Intensive agriculture in following ways-

→ it puts an end to reliance on loans and thus prevents suicides of farmers

→ It ends the reliance on fertilisers and pesticides

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→ The focus on natural manure enhances the soil conditions and thus productivity

→ focus on replenishing local species of earthworms which increases organic matter in soil.

→ promotes inter cropping

→ will promote climate change resilient agriculture.

→ uses better water management techniques to reduce reliance on ~~Hand~~ tubewells or irrigation.

Thus, ~~Nat~~ Zero Budget Natural Farming can act as an alternative and for this the government has to provide incentive in terms of better price for ~~OG~~ organic food, etc to farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

According to World Economic Forum, by 2050, there would be more plastic in ocean than fishes. This points to the gravity of plastic pollution in oceans.

Implications of Plastic pollution on marine ecosystem.

① Sea birds, dolphins, whales, are injured because they get trapped in plastic fishing nets. They also eat plastic waste which lead to choking

② Micro plastics engulfed by the small ~~as~~ marine animals lead to bioaccumulation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Because of plastic pollution, the tourism sector around oceans gets hampered.

(4) Plastic waste is stuck in gyres for example the great Pacific Plastic gyre. This increase the emission of Carbons.

Measures to address these issues

- Ban the single use plastic products
- Awareness among people not to use plastic.
- Circular economy may enhance our capacity to use plastic
- Industries should shift to more eco-friendly techniques like change in packaging material

If these steps are taken then plastic pollution can be reduced in oceans

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bharat Stage norms are the steps taken by the government to regulate and control the polluting elements of diesel and petrol over the years.
It is on similar pattern of European Norms.

Bharat Stage

- BS II → introduced in 2000. 500 ppm Sulphur
- BS III → 2005 - 350 ppm sulphur
- BS IV - 2010 - 50 ppm Sulphur
- BS V - 2020 - 10 ppm sulphur - Indian government skipping this
- BS VI - 2020 - 10 ppm sulphur - original target 2024. but jump start to 2020

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Significance of this step

→ reducing sulphur content to 10 ppm
→ reducing NOx, Hydrogen Carbon emission
→ Making on-board diagonistic mandatory which give Info about the repair, etc.

Challenges

① Automakers
→ getting rid of BS IV inventory
→ higher investment and technology upgradation

② Buyers → these vehicles may be costly

③ → oil companies will have to ensure availability of the BS VI fuel.
→ Huge investment required for upgradation of refeneries.

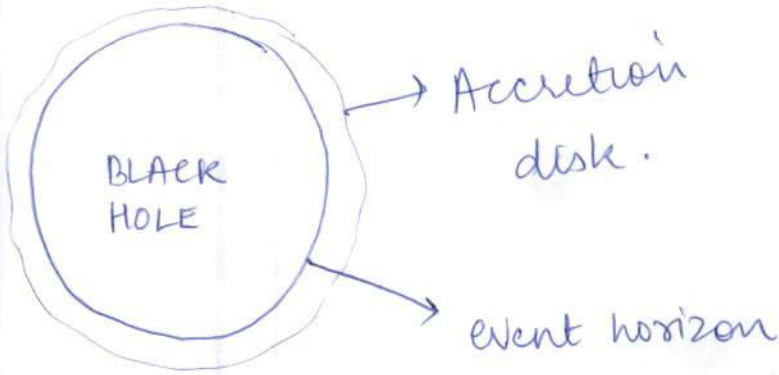
These challenges have to be overcome via more investment by government, giving more incentive so that battle against climate change can be overcome

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black holes refers to a space and time activity out of which things can't come out even the electromagnetic radiations can't come out. It is very dense.



Event Horizon is the boundary upto which any thing in contact with it will be sucked by black hole and hence it becomes difficult to image a black hole. As no light can come out of it.

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However, there are certain dust particles outside the event horizon which can come in contact and start revolving around black hole due to its gravity. This forms the accretion disk.

This accretion disk was noted by the event horizon telescope.

Moreover, there was usage of various radio telescopes which converted it into a large telescope to capture this Black hole event initiated many billion years ago.

Also, to remove any disturbance, these telescopes were put in areas ~~where~~ at higher and secluded places away from any disturbance to note this event

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arm Trade Treaty was adopted in 2013. It is first international legally binding treaty to control the transfer of conventional arms.

Objectives

- establish common international standards for regulating the international trade in conventional arms.
- Prevent the illicit trade.
- cooperation and transparency between the states in international trade.

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However, there are certain challenges which affects this treaty.

① National legislation of various countries like USA gives freedom to access weapons freely. Thus it has not yet ratified it.

② Civil society groups consider that this treaty will affect individual's self defence rights eg – USA.

③ Regional security issues especially countries like India, China, Pakistan.

④ International cooperation not significant.

These challenges affect the efficiency and progress of this treaty –

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.

(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Variable Renewable energy is a renewable energy source that is non-dispatchable due to fluctuating nature like sun energy, wind energy as compared to biomass and hydroelectricity which can be controlled

Importance of Integration of Variable Renewable energy

- They are characterised by inherent issues like variability which creates problem like effective management
- Need to effectively integrate is one of the concerns.

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Challenges related to Integration of variable energy

① Technical challenges

→ Current conventional sources are old and are technologically incapable.

→ Solar and wind energy are dependent on better forecasting and scheduling techniques.

→ Need to develop better inter-state market facilities for trading in renewable energy.

② Lack of regulatory framework

→ Better regulations needed

→ Very few states have taken steps in this direction.

③ → the solar and wind energy faces transportation issues. located far from the load centres

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Step that can be taken for overcoming these challenges —

① Upgrading grid technology

② Ensuring effective forecasting and scheduling -

③ Need to improve market trading facilities for renewable energy procurement.

④ Create policies for accessing full capabilities of the already existing resources.

⑤ Address issues of distribution grids, etc

These steps are the need of the hour to go forward in the tackling of climate change

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

A middle income trap is a theory which states that in a particular development situation in which a middle income country would be unable to break into the higher income category.

There have been arguments that India could fall into a middle income trap because of the following reasons

① declining consumption by the middle class

② Backlash against globalisation leading to protectionism and trade war.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Slowing down of economy.
In the 1st quarter of 2019 - gdp growth was 5%.

(4) Social Inequalities and economic inequalities are rising in India.

(5) Banking facilities like NBFCs are facing credit issues and they are unable to give loans to people as they are suffering from NPAs.

However, following steps by Indian government can be taken to get out of the middle income trap.

- Skill development and vocational training.
- Private sector investment has to be enhanced

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Improving the lending capabilities of Banks and NBFCs ~~have to be~~ by infusion of money.

→ Need to expand the labour intensive sectors of manufacturing like footwears, leather, etc.

→ Focus on circular economy can create more opportunities.

If these ~~as~~ steps are taken, then it can ensure long term sustainable development of India and it can come out of the middle income trap.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary policy transmission refers to the process by a central bank's monetary policy signal (benefits of reducing repo rate) are passed on to the consumers of the banking sector.

Importance of Effective Monetary Policy Transmission.

- enhance private investment which would enhance growth rate.
- increase the money supply in the economy.
- reduce the impacts of growing inflation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues with monetary policy transmission

→ Transmission is difficult because of the worsening health of bank's balance sheet especially the NPAs.

→ Locking of bank funds in Priority sector lending, securities and Cash Reserve ratio and hence banks don't go for monetary policy transmission

To counter these issues, RBI has taken various steps

→ By cleaning up the banking sector using methods like prompt corrective action to bring stability in the banking sector and hence they can enhance their lending facilites

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Financial Inclusion through schemes like Jan Dhan Yojana to broaden the development base

→ Cash reserve ratio is set out at a very lower rate to make it easy banks to pass on the benefits of monetary policy

Though steps have been taken, but still more needs to be done. More need to bring transparency in the working of banks. Strict action should be taken against banks that does not pass on the benefits of monetary policy to consumers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Rainfed areas are those areas where assured irrigation is not provided to majority of the net sown area.

Constraints faced by rainfed agriculture

- low income generated by farmers as compared to farmers in irrigated areas.
- Majority of the people involved in this agriculture are poor
- low crop yields as compared to irrigated areas
- government policies not conducive
  - Schemes not framed particularly for these area
  - low procurement from these areas.
  - low investment in these areas
- Adverse impact of Climate Change

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In order to address these challenges, following agronomic practises can be carried out –

- Activities like inter cropping, crop rotation, shifting to non-farm activities, solar pumps, could be adopted –
- Need to adopt better land use techniques like precision farming and dry land farming
- To improve the soil conditions – zero budget natural farming can be adopted with no fertiliser and no credit thus enhancing the income of farmers –
- Water use management should be enhanced in order to make sure

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that soil contains moisture for post monsoon cropping too.

Apart from these agronomic activities, the government should also take steps for infrastructure development in these areas in form of watershed development, generating awareness through Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

These problems have to be tackled as climate change is going to worsen the condition.

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15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

India remains one of the largest consumer of urea in the world.

Various steps have been taken by the government in recent years in Urea sector

① New Urea Policy 2015
→ making the domestic urea energy efficient and reducing the subsidy burden

② gas pooling

③ Soil Health Card Scheme

④ Neem Coated Urea

However, despite these schemes, the Urea sector suffers from various problems

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Fertiliser Companies

→ High canalisation of urea import.
⇓
→ mismatch in demand and supply of urea

② government

→ Fertiliser (Urea) account for large fiscal subsidies

→ Extremely low prices of urea leads to its diversion in non-agricultural sector, smuggling creating security issues

→ Monitoring mechanism is lacking.

③ Farmers/agriculture

→ Unscientific use of urea leading to soil pollution.

→ Subsidy does not reach the small and middle farmers and hence there is increase in cost of urea

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

steps that can be taken to address these challenges are:

① Decanalising the import of urea which would allow fertiliser supply to respond flexibly to demand.

② Rationalising the subsidies along with awareness generation among farmers for efficient use of urea.

③ Promotion of organic farming like zero base natural farming to reduce dependence on the urea.

Thus, if these steps will be taken, then the problem of urea sector may reduce.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access and Benefit Sharing means the way in which resources may be accessed and the benefits which arise from them is shared between the providers and the users.

How ABS helps in sustainable use of biodiversity

- ensures that the way in which resources are accessed and used maximise the benefits to user, providers and ecosystem
- acknowledge the sovereign rights of a country over the resources and how it can regulate such activities.
- recognises the traditional knowledge associated with many resources
- creates a more predictable and legal scenario

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Various steps have been taken both at global and National level for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing.

GLOBAL LEVEL MECHANISM

- Convention on Biological Diversity which ensures access to genetic resources and fair and equitable distribution of benefits arising from the use.

- Nagoya Protocol enhances the CBD by giving the following provisions -
  → prior informed consent: provided by provider to a user to ensure equitable distribution.
  → Access and Benefit Sharing clearing House → for exchanging information for better implementation of the protocol

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

NATIONAL LEVEL MECHANISM

- India enacted the Biological Diversity Act 2002 which has the following objectives
  - conservation of biological diversity
  - sustainable use of its components
  - equitable sharing of benefits

- India has also adopted the Nagoya protocol in 2014.

Thus, these steps are being taken at International and national level to promote access and benefit sharing -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Disaster Resilient Infrastructure means an infrastructure that can stand any huge damage from any natural disaster.

It has various advantages

Advantages
- it will reduce the disaster related losses in terms of life, economy.
- It will help in enhancing disaster preparedness.
- minimise the risk to critically important structures like nuclear power plants, etc
- improve and fasten the response and recovery efforts as the damage done will be reduced
- beneficial for the future generations too

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However, in developing Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, following challenges occur -

- lack of comprehensive regulatory policy
- Corruption may reduce efficiency
- Rapid urbanisation and unplanned development of cities creating slums
- large amount of investment is required.
- local bodies do not have enough funds to carry out this process

To tackle these challenges and making it a mainstream of development paradigm following steps can be taken

- Need to have access to good and reliable data including data on past hazardous activities.

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→ A national policy regarding the standards should be formulated

→ Budget allocation should be increased for creating disaster resilient infrastructure.

→ Moreover, the financial autonomy of the local bodies should be improved.

→ Strict monitoring of the progress should be done in order to reduce corruption.

Thus, these steps should be taken in order to ensure that damage done by the disasters is reduced

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation refers to the process whereby the data generated by any device in a country gets stored in that country only.

In case of India, most of the data is stored in foreign countries. In recent times, RBI and Srikrishna Committee have focused on the needs of the data localisation

Importance of data localisation

- India in future years will produce the largest data and hence it can become an investor.
- data will help in wealth creation
- Creation of domestic jobs by improving the skills

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Importance of data localisation

- this will make global companies more accountable.
- help India to better regulate and monitor its data
- it will enhance national security
- reduce dependence on other countries for various investigation purposes.

However, inspite of these benefits, data localisation in India suffers from various challenges.

→ It may hamper the ease of doing business as the companies have to invest more in infrastructure development

→ It will enhance protectionism and thus it may lead to conflict.

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→ Internet facilities not developed much.

→ Cyber security challenges persist

→ the state may misuse data for surveillance purposes and hamper the privacy of individual.

→ It may affect the start ups and IT sector of India which grows by analysing the outsourced data as the other countries may stop this facility

Thus, though data localisation is a good initiative, but better international cooperation to develop standard procedures, right to privacy maintained by state needs to be taken into consideration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering is an act of making tainted money earned from activities like drug trafficking, crimes, etc and turns in clean money.

Money laundering has various impacts:

Social
- Increases corruption
- Brings down morale of people involved in legal activities
- Increase in illegal activities like human drug trafficking

Economic
- destabilises economy creating fiscal crisis
- discourages foreign investors
- encourage tax evasion culture
- exchange and interest rates volatility.

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Various measures have been taken at the domestic and international level –

DOMESTIC LEVEL

① Statutory framework

It includes the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002, Foreign Contribution Regulation Act.

② Institutional framework

It involves two bodies:

- Enforcement directorate – for investigation and prosecution of cases under PMLA
- Financial Intelligence Unit - India receiving, analysing, information relating to suspect financial transaction and for coordinating with other International organisations.

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INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

(1) Financial Action Task Force

intergovernmental body found in 1989 which sets standards and promote policies to combat money laundering and financing of terrorist activities.

It has put North Korea and Iran in Black list.

(2) Asia/Pacific group on money laundering

to facilitate adoption and implementation of internationally accepted anti-money laundering standards set up by FATF.

Despite these steps, money laundering is not under control and hence more comprehensive approach is required at domestic and international level.

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20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Both terrorism and organised crimes are a threat to Indian national security.

However, both of them differs with each other.

Organised crime	Terrorism
✓ prime motive is economic gain	✓ prime motive – political and religious
✓ generally no violence	✓ very violent attacks
✓ very covered action	✓ action to gain media coverage.
✓ nexus with bureaucracy	✓ No such nexus.

However, inspite of these differences, they share some similarities –

✓ Both are threat to security of nation

✓ Both are examples of asymmetric threats

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- Both function properly when the government is weak.
- Both takes law in their hands

Hence, because of these similarities, there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. in the following ways –

① Proceeds from organised crimes are used to finance terrorist operations.

② Some powerful organised crime groups work internationally with terrorists for example at ports and hence carry out illicit movement of goods, humans, arms, etc

③ Activities of both terrorists and organised crimes reinforce each other.
Terrorist organisation are involved directly or indirectly in organised crime

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activities like trafficking of humans, drugs which hampers the state security and thus in a way develop suitable conditions for the organised crimes to carry their activities.

→ Hawala transactions are used widely to finance the terrorist activities.

→ Moreover, terrorists can use organised crimes infrastructure like firearms, and cause damage to the national security.

Hence, both these activities of terrorism and organised crimes are related to each other and the government need to tackle both of these.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Explain the significance of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) in India and highlight the issues in their working. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों (CRAs) का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए और इनकी कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The working of CRAs has been in question in India in recent times because it could not inform the investors about the correct credibility of IL&FS.

Credit rating agencies are the companies that gives rating to the companies regarding their ability to pay debt in terms of principle and loan.

Significance

- helps the investors take informed decision regarding the companies
- gives the investors, creditors an idea about the strength and stability of an organisation
- build trust between the governments and investors by quantifying the credibility of governments to pay their debt
- Bring transparency and accountability in companies.

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However, in India, these credit Rating agencies suffer from certain issues like –

- Conflict of interest : credit rating agencies based on debtors – pay formula
- lack of competition : gives enough time to cra's to develop strong relations with companies
- lack of credibility → as most of the companies don't answer all questions. Also companies choose those cras whose norms are relaxed.
- lack of manpower → suffer from serious manpower issues.

Way forward

→ It is required that cras play an independent and transparent role.

→ Moreover, there has to be an increased level of competition and bringing back of subscriber-pay initiative so that the conflict of interest can be reduced.

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2. What are the issues that have limited the success of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India? Mention some steps that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) की सफलता को सीमित करने वाले मुद्दें क्या हैं? इन्हें दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Special Economic Zones are specifically delineated duty free trade zones and are deemed as foreign entities in terms of trade matters.

Recently Baba Kalyani Committee looked into the functioning of Special Economic Zones in India.

Issues limiting success of SEZs

- the land available has been unutilised by SEZ for different purposes
- Multiplicity of schemes similar to SEZs like DMIC, Coastal Economic Zones
- Taxation issues like MATs, etc imposition of income tax on new SEZs.
- Domestic sales of SEZs face a disadvantage as they have to pay full custom duty
- SEZs not allowed to do job work for Domestic tariff area

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Steps that can be taken to address these issues are –

(1) SEZs need to be addressed as Employment and Economic Enclaves where the focus should shift from trade (export-import) to employment generation.

(2) Also, the SEZs should be allowed to utilise lands for different purpose and the government can provides incentives

(3) Need to bring back Sunset clause and the taxation system need to be rationalised.

(4) Need to develop infrastructure like road, port and railways facilities for better forward and backward linkages.

(5) Need to comprehensively approach different schemes and club them together for better SEZs functioning

If these steps are taken then, SEZs can reach its goals like providing employment opportunities, making India destination of Investment and boost export from India.

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3. The opportunities for start-ups in India are immense, but so are the challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए असीमित अवसर हैं, लेकिन चुनौतियां भी उतनी ही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian government has taken various steps to promote entrepreneurship in India. Indian youth should become job giver and not job seeker.
And to take actions in this directions, startups are being promoted by government of India

Opportunities for start ups in India

→ Relaxation of Rules by government to ensure that they can develop freely.

→ Credit facilities is being provided through schemes like Stand up, Start up India

→ Still, there are various sector not

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developed like IT sectors, various apps, etc.

→ Moreover, India has a huge consumer base which can help start up gain profits.

However, these start ups do face certain challenges

→ The investments by private agencies is very less.

→ Moreover, the taxation provision of government for example angel tax not benefitting the start up.

→ Bureaucratic mindset may lead to blockage in clearances.

Thus, in order to make India a hub of start up, following challenges need to be tackled

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4. The term 'Circular Economy' is often seen in news. What are the principles that it is based on? Bring out its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

'चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था' (सर्कुलर इकॉनमी) पद प्राय: सुर्खियों में रहता है। वे कौन-से सिद्धांत हैं जिन पर यह आधारित है? भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता स्पष्ट कीजिए।

- Circular economy is a method of production and consumption which involves producing, leasing, buying, rebuying, recycle, etc so that one product is used many times.

Principles it is based upon

- It is opposite to linear and single usage of product.
- the life cycle of the product is increased
- relies on large quantities of cheap, easily accessible materials and energy

NITI Aayog has recently pointed out that Circular economy is the need of the hour in India because of the following reasons:

- India's resource demand is bound to increase to 15 billion tonnes by 2030. Circular economy can help in providing these resources.

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- Reduce import pressure → as India is dependent upon rare materials import from different countries, circular economy can help in addressing this issue.

- Reduce waste generation in a country where we are struggling to find sustainable method of waste disposal.

- Reduce green house gases emission and thus helping India in acheiving its INDCs.

- Employment growth : skilled and semi skilled workers can be used for recycling and repairing. This will also lead to opening of new businesses.

- Reduction in poverty → cheap materials and employment opportunities will reduce poverty.

Thus, today India is in need of circular economy so that it can go on the path of sustainable development.

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5. Assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana in achieving its stated objective of financial inclusion. **(150 words) 10**

वित्तीय समावेशन के अपने निर्धारित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was started in 2016 with an aim to expand and make affordable access to financial services such as bank accounts, credit, insurance pensions etc.
- It is available in both urban and rural areas.
- It also help the government in providing the direct benefit transfer to the people.

Analysis of the scheme

(1) Financial Inclusion

According to global findex, almost 80% of Indians now have a bank account.

3 ways of financial Inclusion

- financialisation of saving accounts
- diversifying of financial products like insurance, pension
- shift to electronic payments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Helped Banking sector

- improved balance sheet of banks
- there has been a decrease in zero balance account from 58% in 2015 to 15% in 2019

(3) Helped in inclusive growth

- Focus on rural India → 23 crore out of 35 crore bank account holders from rural areas.
- women empowerment → Around 18 crore bank account holders are women.

(4) Direct Benefit Transfer –

- With JAM trinity, there has been a reduction in the leakages.

Challenges

- Internet facilities not available in many parts of India
- Banking correspondents and Bank facilities not adequate in rural areas.
- Huge deposition of money in these accounts during demonetisation.

There is a need to work on these challenges to make it fully successful and accessible.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. How does pollution in rivers impact the surrounding ecosystem? Explain why such pollution has not shown signs of improvement, despite various government initiatives. **(150 words) 10**

नदियों के प्रदूषण से आसपास का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र कैसे प्रभावित होता है? समझाइए कि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों के बावजूद इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण में सुधार के संकेत क्यों नहीं हैं।

According to some reports, Indian rivers suffer from all types of pollution - heavy metals, etc.

~~Even though the~~

Pollution in river impact the surrounding ecosystem in following ways -

→ Fishes, marine animals dependent on it may suffer.

→ Plastic waste engulfed by these animals may choke them leading to death.

→ Bio accumulation of harmful products may cause damage to other organisms too

→ There can be a change in vegetation in the surrounding areas -

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The government in India has taken various steps to clean rivers like Namami Gange, ~~Ato~~ Yamuna Action Plan, etc but still river pollution persist because of following reasons –

① No comprehensive approach

② Industries which dump their waste in rivers ~~are~~ do not strictly follow the rules.

③ Increased population leading to more dependence on river water.

④ No change in the attitude of people.

⑤ Nexus between officials and industrial owners.

Thus, to tackle the river pollution, these challenges have to be removed first.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What is project MANAV launched by the Department of Biotechnology? Highlight the significance of this project. (150 words) 10

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा आरंभ की गई मानव (MANAV) परियोजना क्या है? इस परियोजना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Department of Biotechnology has launched the Project Manav. The main aims of the projects is —

- open and interactive atlas of human biology
- compiling and synthesising data at cellular, molecular, tissue and organ level
- better understanding of the diseases related to various tissues
- Various institutions will participate along with students in the final year of their graduation in science field or those who want to research in this field.

This project MANAV will have various advantages as following —

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Significance

- ☆ Physiological and Molecular mapping
  - tracking the cause of disease
  - understanding specific Pathways
  - decode the diseases and their links with different tissues
  - drug discovery.
- ☆ Skill development of student community as they will be the backbone of this project
- ☆ future research → all the information available in a form of atlas, these can become a source of future knowledge database and research.

Thus, MANAV initiative by the DBT is a right step in direction of ~~genom~~ research in the physiological research of human beings

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the properties and applications of superconductors, discuss the constraints related to their practical use. **(150 words) 10**

अतिचालकों के गुणों और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके व्यावहारिक उपयोग से संबंधित बाधाओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Superconductors are the materials which provide zero resistance to the flow of electric current thus, the energy loss is minimised in terms of heat.

Superconductors have various applications

Applications

1. Transmission of electricity through grids resulting into less energy loss and greater efficiency.
2. better energy storage as unlike conventional batteries, they don't degrade with time.
3. In railways, used in magnetic levitation
4. large hadron collider used to make powerful electromagnets to accelerate charged particles
5. used for making better MRIs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Though there are various applications of superconductors, but there are certain challenges too

- Superconductors most of the time are developed only at the critical temperature which way below freezing point. Such temperature makes it challenging to use them at room temperature
- Cost of the superconductors very high ~~and hence the~~
- Research and development in this area is still not upto mark.

If these challenges can be tackled, then, superconductors can change significantly the working of various processes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the reasons behind India becoming a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in South Asia. How does this effect India's internal security? **(150 words) 10**

दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के प्रमुख गंतव्य स्थल के साथ-साथ पारगमन केंद्र बनने के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

According to a home ministry report, there are millions of drug addicts in India and this problem is increasing.

India has become a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in India because of the following reasons:

Causes

- India lies between the ~~crescent~~ golden crescent and golden triangle areas
- the supplier and courrier get good amount.
- ~~Though~~ jails have played an ironic role. It has strengthened relationship between different mafias.
- Poverty, lack of employment, education forces people to go for drugs and hence drug supply enhanced.
- Border security breaches pointing to nexus between forces and criminals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The drug trafficking menace has serious impacts on the internal security of India in the following ways:

→ It leads to other crimes too like human trafficking, organised crimes, etc.

→ secessionist movements may also start in different regions as border areas are the worst sufferers.

→ Families of the drug addicts suffer a lot and thus they may protest causing wide spread law and order situation

→ Moreover, nexus between security forces and the drug dealer may ultimately lead to terrorist activities, hawala transaction, money laundering, etc.

Thus, there is an urgent need to tackle the drug trafficking menace in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The development of border areas is an important element in border management. In this context, discuss how the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) seeks to ameliorate the problems faced in border areas. **(150 words) 10**

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास वस्तुतः सीमा प्रबंधन का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (BADP), सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं में कैसे सुधार लाना चाहता है।

Border areas form an important element of the border management. It is because of the following reasons —

- People of border areas become eye and ear of the security forces. They provide better information of any enemy activities.
- They are very well aware of the terrain and can help in the security activities of forces.
- If the people are unsatisfied, this can be used by the bordering countries and secessionist movements may start leading to threats to national security.

Thus, keeping these aspects in mind, the government of India started the Border Area development Programme in 1986-87.

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→ It is a central sponsored scheme and it now covers all the border countries
- land borders as well as coastal borders. The funds are non-lapsable.

- Main objective of BADP is to meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near international border.

- saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through a participatory approach.

- includes construction of primary health centres, schools, supply of drinking waters, connectivity, drainage, promotion of sports in border areas, construction of helipads, border tourism, etc

Thus, BADP helps in solving the connectivity issues, better infrastructure facilities, employment generation and poverty alleviation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine whether Fixed Term Employment will be able to achieve the objectives of ease of doing business, achieving labour welfare and job creation. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नियत अवधि का रोजगार, ईज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस, श्रम कल्याण और रोजगार सृजन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होगा।

Fixed term ~~contr~~ employment is a contract in which a company hires an employee for a specific period of time.

- The payment is fixed in advance and is not altered till the term expires.
- Such workers are entitled to all statutory benefits like working hours, available to a permanent worker.
- The employers can terminate the contract on certain grounds like non-performance, etc even before the due date.

Critical analysis of the various objectives

(1) Ease of doing business

→ Due to inbuilt flexibility in hiring and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

firing the workers, the business will be able to safeguard its commercial competitiveness and thus find suitable employee.

→ However, it is to be kept in mind that only flexibility in hiring and firing does not improve the ease of doing business. Factors like contract enforcement, power availability, research, relaxation in entry and exit of business also play an important role. And in these India is lagging behind.

(2) Achieving labour welfare

→ The workers are ensures of fixed wage and work conditions from before and thus, they have livelihood security

→ The workers are also entitled to statutory benefits. They thus have dignified working condition.

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→ However, the power given to employer for hiring and firing leads to informalisation of labour.

→ Moreover, collective bargaining for increase in salary would not be possible.

③ Job Creation

→ With relaxation of rules, more businesses would be set up and hence more and more number of employment generation.

→ However, the focus should not be on quantity but quality of jobs produced. The relaxation in rules may cause undue psychological pressure on workers.

Thus, this fixed term employment can achieve its objectives only if the following step are taken:

→ Working conditions should be defined properly.

→ The norms should be formed only after consulting all stake holders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. A growing livestock sector augurs well for the low income households to augment their income and escape poverty. Discuss. Further, suggest some strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth in India. **(250 words) 15**

एक वृद्धिशील पशुधन क्षेत्रक निम्न आय वाले परिवारों के लिए अपनी आय में वृद्धि करने और गरीबी से बाहर निकलने हेतु शुभ संकेत है। चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्रक का संधारणीय विकास सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

According to NSSO 68th Round Report – livestock sector ~~er~~ gives employment opportunities to about 16 million people.

Moreover, livestock provides 5% of Indian GDP and contributes 24% of Agriculture GDP.

Importance of the livestock sector

★ Output function
→ provide edible (milk, eggs) and non-edible substances (wool) etc.

★ Input function
→ provide materials like dung, urine which provides beneficial for energy and agriculture.

★ helps the people in case the crops fail

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

☆ Equitable distribution

Unlike land, livestock is equitably distributed and hence steps taken to improve this sector will help in doubling farmer's income by 2022.

☆ Women empowerment

~~Half~~ Women are the frontrunners in this sector and hence better facilities in this sector will empower women.

Thus, this sector provides employment opportunities, supplementary income, food, etc and helps people in bad times.

However, this sector suffers from various challenges

- lack of credit facilities
- focus more on hybrid varieties of animals instead of indigenous varieties which withstand low fodder, ~~heat~~ hot conditions
- less availability of pasture.
- diseases

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lack of testing facilities for quality and this affect exports, etc.

Thus, to counter these challenges following steps need to be taken.

1. Research and development in this sector leading to modernisation of this sector.
2. Development of quality testing centres
3. Afforestation for better fodder facilities
4. germplasma, reproductive facilities for better varieties
5. Close surveillance for the outbreak of disease.
6. Focus on development of cooperatives.
7. Model villages for such developments

government of India has already taken steps in this direction like National Livestock mission, gokul grams, National Bovine Productivity Mission, etc. Further steps need to be taken

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine whether the time has come for India to usher in full liberalisation of the Capital Account. (250 words) 15

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या भारत के लिए पूंजी खाते के पूर्ण उदारीकरण की शुरुआत करने का समय आ गया है।

Capital Account means investments from the foreign countries as well as investment by the people in the foreign countries

full liberalisation of capital account means that there will be 100% FDI in every sector (except some security sectors), people will be able to convert rupees in foreign currencies fully and easily and invest as much as they want in foreign countries; also the companies can freely borrow from foreign market.

Advantages of full liberalisation of Capital Account

✓ Better investment from foreign countries

✓ FDI will bring with it Technology,

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Infrastructure and Trade accrue.

- Competition with domestic industries and thus increasing their performance.
- ~~Being~~ Allow companies to buy cheap from foreign countries.
- Better alternatives for the consumers.

However, the full liberalisation of capital account have following disadvantages too —

- Our industries not developed so much and hence they will not be able to compete.
- Some countries may take over all the investment.
- FDIs in certain sectors like atomic energy may not be beneficial.
- The exit of FDIs suddenly may lead to destruction in market.

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Hence full liberalisation of capital Account is not possible in India. However, relaxation of rules can be carried out in phased manner as has been done by the government and RBI — increasing the threshold of FDI, investment by people.

As Tarapore Committee on full liberalisation of Capital Account has pointed out that it can only take place if following conditions are fulfilled —

- Fiscal deficit in control
- NPAs of the bank is under control
- Indigenous industries better shape for Competition

These conditions are still not fulfilled, and thus we can only go for partial liberalisation of capital account.

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14. Highlighting the challenges to agriculture extension in India, discuss how ICT can help in addressing them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कृषि विस्तार के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन्हें दूर करने में ICT से कैसे सहायता मिल सकती है।

Agricultural extension means that the farmers should have knowledge about various processes, crops, methods of crop production, etc.

In India, agricultural extension suffers from various problems –

1. Farmers are not present equitably
2. Information channels less.
3. Illiteracy of farmers
4. less investment by private agencies

To tackle these issue, ICT can help.

1. Krishi Vigyan Kendras – provide

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all information to farmers

(2) DD Kisan Channel - helps in solving the issues of farmers

(3) Bhaman, etc satellite - gives ~~an analyt~~ detailed analysis of cropping pattern and can help in better control of crop production.

(4) Soil Testing centres

To make better use of ICT, the government has to make more investment in infrastructure / research and agricultural education

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Now that it has been two years since introduction of GST in India, do you think the system is on the path to achieve its intended objectives? Support your answer with relevant facts. **(250 words) 15**

अब जबकि भारत में GST को लागू हुए दो वर्ष हो गए हैं, क्या आप मानते हैं कि यह प्रणाली अपने अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के पथ पर अग्रसर है? प्रासंगिक तथ्यों से अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए।

GST was introduced in India in July 2017. It is a destination based indirect tax. and it is levied at the final consumption point

Success of GST

- Tax Compliance
  - successful in increasing compliance among small traders.
  - single online system for filing to return and thus made transactions more transparent
- Revenue Base
  - expanded the revenue base by about 85% in past 2 years from 65 lakhs to 1 crore.

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- Revenue Collection and Buoyancy

- Increased buoyancy by a factor of 1.2
- the collection of revenue has also increased.

- Rationalisation of taxes

- around 97.5% of articles covered by 18% or lower GST tax slab.

- Introduction of e-way bill

- made shift from departmental policing model to self declaration model.
- enabled hassle free movement of goods

- Reinforces Cooperative federalism

- GST council has emerged as a successful example.
- Its functioning free from political bias

However, challenges still remain.

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- List of exclusions
  - Petroleum products, Alcohol, real estate contribute 35-40% of indirect tax revenue but are kept out

- Complex GST structure
  - 4 different slabs undermine the simplifying of rules

- Digital infrastructure
  - required huge amount of registration but lack of digital infrastructure leads to problems.
  - e-way bills delayed.

- Anti-profiteering norms
  - the passing of benefits by the companies due to reducing of tax has not been done

- Corruption
  - cases of false invoice generation is on rise.

Thus, GST has a mixed bag. The focus of government should be to tackled these challenges

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Write a brief note on Carbon Capture and Storage. Mention its potential benefits and discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for its wide-scale deployment in India. **(250 words) 15**

कार्बन अभिग्रहण और भण्डारण पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। इसके संभावित लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा भारत में इसके व्यापक पैमाने पर परिनियोजन में आने वाली उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्हें दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Carbon Capture and Storage is a technology to control the amount of CO_2 generated.

→ It is the process of (1) capturing waste carbon dioxide from large point sources, such as fossil fuel, power plants (2) transporting it to a storage sites ~~and~~ (3) depositing it where it will not enter the atmosphere, normally an underground geological formation.

There are various potential benefits of Carbon Capture and Storage:

(1) It will reduce the impact of climate change as the carbon dioxide generated will be stored

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away from atmosphere.

→ Moreover, this carbon dioxide is stored in various mines and hence it can be used to pump out the gas reserves or coal.

Thus, it in a way will improve the energy security.

→ Carbon dioxide will emerge as a commodity of exchange and can be used for marketable purpose

Thus, it will improve the trading

However, even though there are benefits, but the challenges are also there —

(1) Transportation of Carbon dioxide may also create more CO_2 in the process.

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(2) Technological advancement is low in this area.

(3) leakage of CO_2 in Ocean may lead to ocean acidification and thus it may be dangerous for the whole ecosystem.

(4) It may shift the focus of people from reducing the emission of green house gases to transportation and Storage of carbon dioxide. Thus, it may lead to losing out on the action on climate change.

(5) Carbon trading market has not yet developed so much.

Thus, before going for geo engineering techinque of carbon capture and storage, India has to overcome these challenges—

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17. Highlight the gender specific challenges faced during disaster management. In this regard, discuss how the disaster management cycle can be made more gender sensitive. **(250 words) 15**

आपदा प्रबंधन के दौरान सामने आने वाली लैंगिक विशिष्ट चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र को लैंगिक रूप से और अधिक संवेदनशील बनाया जा सकता है।

Disaster management refers to all the steps taken pre, during and post of the disaster.

It has been seen that women are one of the most vulnerable section of society when a disaster hits.

Thus, there are various gender specific challenges faced during disaster management which are as following —

(1) Women do not have enough knowledge about the preparedness, shelter points during a disaster.

(2) Moreover, during a disaster, it becomes difficult for a male doctor

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to check females who are not ~~being~~ allowed to being touched by other males.

(3) Women have specific sanitation and nutrition needs, also pregnant and lectating mothers suffers.

(4) Most Women also don't know swimming and hence they lose their lives during a disaster.

(5) Cases of molestation, rapes, etc may occur during disaster.

Hence, the need of the hour is to make the disaster management cycle more gender sensitive in following way —

(1) educate and advocate with local govt. officials and community leaders to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

fully involve women and men in disaster management activities.

② Strengthen both male and female capacity in activities such as disaster mapping to enable gender perspectives of risk and vulnerabilities.

③ Make certain that procedures for relief registration and distribution do not accidentally exclude women

④ Consult both men and women to ensure that contents of relief package actually meet their respective needs

⑤ Provide both male and female health personnel.

⑥ Include counselling on domestic violence when providing psychological support.

⑦ Ensure that the support is sensitive to needs of some men for coping their changes in gender role.

⑧ Ensure safety of women.

These steps will create gender sensitive disaster management cycle

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though there are some notable individual achievements, the overall participation of women in scientific research has been abysmally low. Examine. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

भले ही, कुछ उल्लेखनीय व्यक्तिगत उपलब्धियाँ हों, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं की समग्र भागीदारी अत्यंत निम्नस्तरीय रही है। परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

There have been various individual achievements like Dr. Indira Hinduja (in the field of in vitro fertilisation), Paramjit Khurana (for inventing all weather seeds) Dr Aditi Pant (famous Oceanographer), etc.

However inspite of these, the overall participation of women in scientific research is very low:

① According to National Task force on women in Science Report, only 15% of women are involved in Research work.

② The percentage of women faculty in Scientific institutions like IITs, TIFR is only 10-20%.

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(3) The Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Awards given by CSIR includes only 15-20 women awadees in 61 years.

To counter these trends, the government of India has taken various steps –

(1) KIRAN (Knowledge Involvement in Research advancement through Nurturing) which is an umbrella scheme

⇒ Curie → for providing State of art infrastructure in women universities in order to attract, train and retain the girls in Science and tech domain.

⇒ Mobility scheme → It will address relocation issues (taking care of all parents, marriage, transfer of husband, etc).

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(2) Udaan → launched by MHRD to address the lower enrollment ratio of girls in colleges by enriching the material, free and online resources to every girl, with special incentives for 1000 disadvantaged girls.

(3) Indo-US Fellowship for women in STEMM
→ provide opportunities to Indian women scientists, engineers to undertake research in premier institutions of USA.

(4) Women Scientist Schemes
→ encourage women in S & T, preferably those who were on a break to explore reentry options in the profession.
→ The candidates will be given job training.

Though these steps are taken by the government but things can only change if the mindset of the people towards women change.

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19. Discuss the significance of the recent amendments made in the NIA act and the UAPA Act for countering terrorism. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने हेतु NIA अधिनियम और UAPA अधिनियम में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently amendments have been made in the NIA and UAPA Act.

Amendments in UAPA Act

→ expands the scope of terror entities to individuals too

→ If the investigation is carried out by NIA, then the approval for seizing property need to be taken of the Director general of NIA unlike earlier that of police

→ Empowering NIA → earlier only officers of the rank of DSP or ACP could conduct investigation but now in case of NIA, the rank of inspector or above will carry out investigation.

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Advantages of the amendment

→ It will help in tackling the threat of terrorism

→ Many individuals which escape the radar will be brought under law.

→ There will be quick investigation as now NIA will not have to take permission from state police

Amendments made in NIA Act

→ Enhances the scope of offences like atomic energy act, UAPA.

→ enhances the jurisdiction of NIA
- power to investigate crimes outside India too

→ The government may now designate the Sessions Court as Special court for the trial of NIA crimes

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Significance of Amendments

→ It will lower down the terrorist threats

→ Less ambiguity and hence investigation will be strengthend

→ All major nation's investing agency have such power.

Though significant amendments are being made but it has to be made sure that these acts are not used against any innocent person. Moreover, the officials have to respect the human rights of individuals

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20. The national security architecture needs to be robust enough to deal with present and evolving threats. Elaborating on the statement, discuss the recent steps taken for modernisation of the national security architecture. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान और भावी (उभरते) खतरों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना को पर्याप्त सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु हाल ही में उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National Security Architecture has to be robust because the threats to security increases day by day.

Present threats like - terrorism, money laundering, organised crimes, drug trafficking, etc need to be tackled -

Evolving threats like - Cyber crime, lone wolf attack, use of social media to gain supporters these need to be tackled.

And for this many steps taken like NETRA, NATgrid, NCIIPC, National Security advisor.

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